NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MAY 25.

1877. Passenger Stations in New York, corner Broadway and

Canal street, corner 26th at. and 4th-av.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK—For New-Haven, 7 and

a. (e.), 12-50, 53.0, 4(c.), 3nd 4.50 p.m. For Bridgeport fand

B a. m. (e.), 12-50, 33.0, 4 (e.), and 4.50 p.m. For Efferd,

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 33.0, 4 (e.), and 4.50 p.m. For Efferd,

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 33.0, 4 (e.), and 4.50 p.m. For Efferd,

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 35.0, 4 (e.), and 4.50 p.m. For Summer States

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 35.0, and 4.50 p.m. For Efferd,

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 85.0, 4 (e.), 4.50 p.m. For States

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 85.0, 4 (e.), 4.50 p.m. For States

B a. m., (e.), 12-50, 85.0, 4 (e.), 4.50 p.m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7.5, a.m., 12-50, 51.0, 4.30, 81.5, b.m.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-

EW-JERSEY KAILKOAD-FOT FILLAN-BELFHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSET UTTY-Mail and Express Leave Leave New York Sand Ha a.m. and sand \$\phi\$ p. m., face \$\phi\$ 1/2 m., \$\pi\$ 25; stopping at all way tallocome. If and \$\phi\$ 1/2 m., \$\pi\$ 25; stopping at all and for Chemical \$\phi\$ 1/2 m. \$\pi\$ 2.5; and the West, and for Raltimere. Washington in 2 a. m. at 6 p. m. the Washington in 2 a. m. at 6 p. m. No Beging will be received for any train unless delivered

DENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD-The GREAT Western North-western and South-western States, by a con-tinuous Railway circet This Road also connects at Pittsburgh timone Relively direct. In a road also consects at Prisoning, with delly line of Streamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Clevelind and Sandusky with steamers to all parts on the North western Lakes; making the most direct, elsephent and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES RETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTYBURGE:

RATES PETWEEN PRILADEL PHIA and PITTSBURGES;
First Class.—Books, Shoes, Hais and Caps.
Books, Dr.; Geods (in boxes, bales and trunks).
Broags (in boxes and bales). Feathers, Fores, &c.
BECOND CLASS.—Dornestic Shoetling, Shirting and
Ticking (in original bales). Drugs (in cacks). Hard
wers, Leather (in rolls or baces). Wool and Sheep
Pols. Eastward, &c.
Third Class.—Cubic Shied (loses or in sacks).
Hump, Bacon and Pork, Shied (loses or in sacks).
Tobseco. manufactured, except Cigate or on &c.
Polsara Class.—Cubic. Fish Bacon. Beef and
Pork (in casks or baces, Eastward). Lard and
Lard Oil, Nails, Social Ash, German Clay, Tar,
Pitch, Rocch. &c.
Pitch, Rocch. &c.
Pitch, Rocch. &c.

Pitch, Rosin, &c.

Plaus 4: 4 bot mail further notice.

GRAIN-6: 4 bote, not exceeding 500 th weight, until forther

Corron-6: 4 bote, not exceeding 500 th weight, until forther

notice.
In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia he par-In phipping Goods from any point eact of Philadelphia he particular to mark the package " via Fernayivania Haritood." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Boad at Philadelphia or Pittsburga will be forwarded without detention.

Fartiont Accave—Harris, Wernley & Co., Memphis, Terra.;

E.F. Sass & Go., St. Louis: J. S. Mitchell & Sen. Evaneville, Ind.; Pamesudi, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisille, My.; B. C. Meldrum, Madisen, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown, and Irwin & Co., Clincinsuti, N. W. Grabam & Co., Zaneville, Ohie: Leech & Co., No. 55 Killyvit. Beston: Leech & Co., No. 24 stor House, New York, and No. 1 William at., New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia. Marraw & Boons, Baltimore; Goo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBARET, Superintendent, Altooos, Fa.

May 1, 1857

May 1, 1857

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
The Fennsylvania Esdread connects at Patteburgh with radicated to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago, III., Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ry, Terre Hante, Madison, Lafoyette and indianapolis, Ind.; Chichmati, Daylon, Cambus, Zanesville, Macsillon and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the steam packet boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Leonesville and Cineforniti.

lumbus. Zanesville, Massilion and Wooster, Unio, São, with
the steam procest boats from and to New Origans, St. Louis,
Louisville and Cinefanath.
Through Thesets for the East can be sad at any of the abovemention of places in the West.
Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and
conformable reads between the East and West.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FATO as as by any other Route.
See handwille in the batels of this city.
Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the
office of the TENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 2 Aster House, Broadway. J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.

SYRACUSE and SOUTHERN RAILROAD—
In connection with EXPRESS TRAINS on the New-York
and Ede Railroad.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 20, and until further norded,
Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted: Trains will run as follows. Sundays excepted:
New York from pier feet of Duane et. at 5:30 a. m., via
Express—connecting at Binghamton with Express

Raffalo. Express—connector as Department of Train for Synacuse.

At 4.50 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghamka with Express Train for Syracuse and Osweso.

Through Triskels may be preserved at the Ticket Office of the Rew-Vork and Eric Railrond W. B. GILBERT, Supt.

Water Enre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE. Bergen Hights, Hudson County, New-Jersey, 15 minut from either the Hubblen or Jersey City Ferries.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE, Bing-A hamton, N. Y.: eight hours' ride by the N. Y. and Erie R. For Circulars address the physician, J. H. NORTH, M. D.

DROPSY CURED (even the worst cases).-A Physician, desirous to retire from a long possetive, and still to so all the good he can, is saxious to make known his means of core, and will send (free of charge), the full prescription, with instructions, to all afflicted. Audress P. O. BOYD, M. D., Station B. New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The aperient, anti-ANDS SARSAI ARLILLA.— He specied, during the reptice and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Serofala, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ubersons and English diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the flidit of the body, cleaning them from all deleterious perticles, and arrangement and gentle specient combined it is an extensitive, disinfectant and gentle specient combined it is an

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A TURS CARCE of an order of the cartegate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, confractor, decased, to present the same, with your less thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 243 Fifth avector, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-minth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1857. [ap27 Law6mM] GEORGE LAW, Exceptor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of I the County of New Yers, notice is hereby given to all par sons taying claims against THOMAS SAVAGE, late of West field, New Jersey, does not the Mark Savage, late of West field. New Jersey, decasted, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John E. Nitchie, New Jorden and John E. NITCHIE, Administrator, mkD law@min\* EMILY F. SAVAGE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all peaces having easins against THOMAS CONWAY, late of the City of Savasonah, Georgia, deceased, to present the same wit wouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his shop, No. editect in the City of New York, or or before the seventh day of member next, —Dated New York, the second day of June 187.

June 2—Lawam ROOLE McGUIRE, Administrator.

CALE by ORDER of the SURROGATE .- Sur-SALE by ORDER of the SURROGATE.—SurProcate's Court, County of New York—In the MATTER of
the APPLICATION to MORRGAGE, LEASE or SELL: the
REAL ESTATE of EDMIND A. CONCRLIN, deceased, for
the payment of his debts—By withe and in pursuance of an
order made in the above matter, on the twenty-second day of
May, 1857, the subscriber, Executor of the last Whi and Tests
ment of EDMUND A. CONCRLIN, lete of the Chy of New
York, decased, and a disasterested Freeholder appointed by
the Sorregate of the County of New York, pursuant to
statistic, to make the sum hereinster mentioned, will sell as
public mettin, at the Merchante Exchange, in the City of
New York, out THURSDAY, the 8th key of July rost (1897).
At twelve clock at room of that day, the following described public meters at the Merchante Fachance, in the City of New York, curff (IRSDAY, the 18th my of July next (1871), at twelve o'clock at nech of that day, the following described Land and Frenties belonging to the catale of each Edmund A. Coneklin, deceased via: 14th last early use, piece or parcel of mound with the buildings thereon, known upon a map entitled Mapet the Belleves losa, in the Eighteenth (table 16th) Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the Eighteenth (table 16th) Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the Eighteenth (table 16th) Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, New York, March, 1835, surveyord by Thomas, R. Ludiam, City Surveyor, which said map is held in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by momber Nineteent (19). The said bot, No. 19, as laid down on said map, is bounded as follows, to with Northeasterly in front by Twenty-fifth street, southeasterly on one side by lot number 20 on said map, southwesterly on the rear by lot number 42 on said map, and northwesterly on the rear by lot number 42 on said map, and northwesterly on the other side by lot namiber (18) eighteen on said map, being no width, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in depth, on each side, nanety eight feet and nine inches. Being the same property which was conveyed by the Mayor, Alfornman and Coamerathy at the City of New York, by deed bearing date the first day of May, 18th, and received in Register's Office, New York, Etter 46t, pages 25%.

The m provements upon said to canast of a Slaughter Home

The in provenents upon said lot consist of a Shughter Heure and out buildings. - Dated. New York. May 23, 1857. SELAH D. SEAMAN, a disinterested Fresholder and Executer of Edmand A. Conchin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT.-ADDISON G. RICK CUPREME COURT.—ADDISON G. RICE

against HORACE HOWE.—Summons for Money.—To

deferednet.—See: You are hereby summered to answer the complaint in this action, and server a cepy of your answer no as at

Ellicetraile. Cattarangus County. New York, within twenty

Cays after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such serve

cays after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of another services

face; and if you failt answer the said commains as foresaid,
the plaintiff will take indement for the sam of one hundred and
stay dellars, with interest from the first day of April, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-serven, beside the coarts of sufAnd you will take refree that the complisation in this action was

filed in the office of the Cirk of Cattarangus County on the

fifth day of June, 1857.

jet involved. RICE & JONES. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT, City and County of New-Syret JOHN H HOLDANE and JAMES H HOLDANE against CHARLES H STANTON and DANIEL H SPICER (Summers & properly domaind on contract). To the defendant CHARLES H. STANTON: You are hereby summoned and required to growth the composition in this action, which was CHARLES H. STANTON. You are breedy saturationed as required to answer the complaint in this action, which we filed in the office of the Cierk of the Superior Court of the 6th and County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1875, and serve a cepy of your answer to the said complaint on the said constant to the county of the New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive the day of such services and if you fail to answer the said conplaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action while programment against you for the sum of twelve hundred de law, with interest from the ninth day of May, one theosas take hundred and fifty one, beside the costs of this action. Date New York Auril 3, 1872.

Detect New York, April 3, 1857.

MORRIS & DeLANCEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jel lawcum.

No. 78 Econdway.

SUPREME COURT. - ALVAH BUCKING-HAM and BENJAMIN H BUCKINGHAM anabet To CINCINNATI. AND CHICAGO RAILENGHAN SAIDST THE Summers for morey demand on contract. (Com not set.)—
To the DEFENDANT above samed: You are hereby sommoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be slied in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Cley Hall in the said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their effice, number is Wall street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this runmons on you, exclusive of the day of each service; and if you fail to answer the said compaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take independ against wolfair the enum of cipit thousand three hundred and clearly four deliars and serventy nine cents, with interest, from the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sligueven, besides the costs of this action—Dated May 21, 1857.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. H.—The complaint was filed in the office of the Gira; the Giry and County of New York on the twenty-fifth day : May, 1857.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM I. BEEBE and CHARLES E PEEBE against JOHN B. PRINCE and JAMES B. FOST.—To the Defendants: You are hereby send-ablite B. 1903. — the complaint in this action, which was feed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2th day of May, 1807, and to serve a copy of your enswer to the said complaint on us, at our office. No. 12 Broadway, in the thirp of New York, within twenty days after the service of this furnitudes on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the interest and in the first parameter and in the fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the planniffs in this action will take independ against you for the sum of one thousand dolker, with interest form the telephone of the contract of the con

SUPREME COURT-COUNTY of KINGS.-CUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.—

P. LIVA B. SOMMERS, wife of Charles G. Sommers, spalast ROBERT T. HIGKS and Catharine his wife, William Roady and Margarett his wife, Culista Crosby, Jules Breting, and Jules Breting, in, composing the firm of Breting ferres, of Locks, Neufschaft, Switzerland: Summons for relief, composite to the service of Locks of the Charlette of Locks, which was filled in the office of the Clerk of the Centry of Kings, on the 18th day of Mey, A. D., 1857, at the City Hall in the City of Brook, lyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the emberihers at their office. No. 39 Wall st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service; and if you fail to enswer the said complaint within the time of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to enswer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the principal in the incline will supply to the Coort for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 18, 1827.

SOMMERS & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

# New York Daily Tribune

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SQCTETT. Sewind Series, Vol. III. Part 1. 8vo., pp. 355. Appleton & Co.

This is a very valuable accession to the fast secumulating mass of materials bearing upon our Colonial history, a subject in which, with the rise of the country to strength and geatness, a daily in-

creasing interest is felt. The first article in this half-volume-embracing nearly half its contents-is a translation by Mr. Henry C. Murphy of those parts of the Voyages of David Pieters: de Vries, which contain his adventures and observations in America. De Vries was one of the earliest and most intelligent of the Dutch adventurers to New-Netherlands. He also visited Newfoundland, the West Indies, the Wild Coast, as the Dutch called it, known to as as Guiana, the colony of Virginia, and the Puritan settlements in Connecticut; and his observations in all those places are graphic and striking. For some parts of the history of New-Netherlands, particularly of Gov. Kief's Indian war, he is valuable historical authority, supplying some details not to be found elsewhere. His book-in the original Dutch, a small black-letter quarto of some 200 pages, printed at Hoorn, in Helland, 1655-is exceedingly rare, the only copy known to be extant in this country being the one from which Mr. Murphy's translation was made. A part of the book (a copy in manuscript) is in the Philadelphia Library, and it was from that manuscript that the extracts were translated (hitherto the only part of the book accessible to American students) which are found in the first volume of the present series of the New-York Historical Society's publications. Those extracts, however, were meager compared with those now before us, which embrace a large part of the book, and all that has the least bearing on American history. De Vries's observations are given in journal form, and were apparently copied from a jourpal noted at the time. Many of them are very entertaining, and even mere readers for amusement, totally destitute of antiquarian or historical arder, may find in this translation agreeable Summer reading. There is a simplicity and outspoken sailor frankness, which impresses one very favorably; and yet, after all, the good captain's statements, or some of them at least, must be received with a certain degree of caution, for he was evidently a an of warm feelings and strong prejudices, and a very violent hater of the Dutch West Indian Company. Appended to this translation is an elaborate note in which Mr. Murphy de fends the position first taken in Brodhead's History of New-York, that the alleged visit of Argall of Virginia to Manhattan in 1613, and his compelling the Dutch traders there to pull down their flug. is fictitious. It is not without a spice of State pride that Messes. Brodhead and Murphy contend

that New-York began to knock under to Virginia-

submitting to vassalage as it were almost in the

act of being born-though, of course, in the case of

both of these gentlemen, it is a question purely of

history and antiquities, their political associations

not being such as to intermingle with it snything of

current political feeling. To make sure of his point

Mr. Murphy goes so far as to maintain that no evi-

dence exists of any permanent settlement on Man-

hattan Island so early as 1613, or in fact for ten

years after. The point is well argued, and is very nearly, if not indeed fully, made out. The second article is a new translation by Mr. Bredhead of Dominie Megapolensis's Description of the Mohack Indians. The Dominie was minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Beverwyck (new Albany), from 1642 to 1649, when he became paster of the church of New-Amsterdam, of which he continued in charge down to and after the English conquest, dying in 1669. During his residence at Beverwyck, he was in constant intercourse with the Indians, to whom he occasionally acted as missionary, being at the pains to learn their language, which he describes however, as "very heavy," and very difficult to acquire so as to speak and to preach in it fluently. The difficulty was greater as he had nobody to give him may effectual assistance, none of the colonists understanding the idiom of the language, and being only able to hold a kind of conversation just sufficient for the purposes of trade. This, however, was after he had resided at Beverwyck only two years, his tract having been written in 1644, in the form of a letter to his friends in Holland, by whom it was published, without asking his consent. as an appendix to "A Description of New-Netherlands, Virginia, New-England, &c.," which appeared in 1651. An imperfect translation of it was published in the first volume of Hazard's Collections. It is a plain, unvarnished tale, with a good deal too much truth in it to suit the taste of those numerous myth-leving gentry who, out of the strong propensity of a large class of minds to paint things as they ought to be, or as they would like to

have them be, and not as they are, have done so

much to dress out in fanciful trappings, not merely

the early colonists of America, but the Indians also.

Mr. Brodhead bas prefixed to his translation an

introductory note on the biography of the author,

written with his customary accuracy and completeness.

The third article, entitled The Jogues Papers, is a translation, with a memoir prefixed, of certain manuscripts in the hand-writing of Father Jogues, found in the Hotel Dieu at Quebec, where they were deposited in 1800 by Father Cazot, the last survivor in Canada of the old race of Jesuits. Jogues, it will be recollected, was one of the Jesuit missionaries to the Indians of Canada, who, on returning from the country of the Chippewas in 1642, was taken prisoner by the Mohawks, the inveterate enemies of the French. He underwent great sufferings, being compelled to run the gauntlet three several times at as many different Indian villages, and being finally in danger of being burned at the stake in revenge for a repulse which the Mohawks had received in an attack upon Canada. But, through the active aid and assistance of Van Cuyler or Curler, the Commissary of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, he succeeded the next year in making his escape. He had to remain in hiding at Beverwych some six weeks before he could get a passage to New-Amsterdam, most uncomfortably cooped up, and nearly starved, though during a part of that time he received his food from the table of Dominie Megapolensis, who, notwith-tanding his strong Protestantism, seems to have taken a humane and creditable interest in his escape, as well as that of some of his brother missionaries.

The first and longest of the papers of which Mr. Shea has given a translation is a sarrative of Jogues' captivity, written by himself and addressed to his superior, and dated Rensselaerwyck, in New-Netherlands, Aug. 5, 1643. Then follows a previous shorter letter, written during his captivity, dated Iroquois Village, June 30, 1643. Next comes an account of his escape, dated Rensselaerwyck, 30th August, 1643, written during his concealment at Beverwyck. Then a short letter on the same subject, addressed to Father Lalemant, dated Rennes, Jan. 6, 1644, and written after his arrival in France, which we give at length:

France, which we give at length:

Now I know in very deed that the Lord hath sent His angels and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod and from all the expectations of the Jews (Acts xii., 2). The Iroquois came to the Dutch post about the middle of September, and made a great deal of distintionee, but at last received the presents made by the explain who had me consended. They amounted to about three hundred livres, which I will endeavor to repay. All things being quieted, I was sent to Manhattan, where the Governor of the country resides. He received me very kindly, gave me clothes, and passage in a vessel which crossed the ocean in midwinter.

Having put in in England, I got on a collier's vessel.

ocean in midwinter.

Having put in in Eugland, I got on a collier's vessel which brought me to Lower Brittany, with a night-cap on my head, in utter want of everything as you landed at St. Sebastian, but not after two shipwrecks. Of this voyage, Mr. Shen in his introductory me-

moir gives the following account : He left New-York in a small bark on the 5th of No-vember, and after much hardship put into Falmouth in England, having almost fallen into the hands of a Parliament cruiser. Here their bark was entered by robbers and Father Forens stripped of his hat and cont. Having seen a French collier, he went up to him, and, though at first taken for a beggar, made known his real character, and obtained passage to the known his real character, and obtained passage to the French coast, which he reached between Brest and St. Pol de Leon on Christmas day, early enough to satisfy his devotion by receiving communion, of which he had so long been deprived.

Father Jogues returned again to Canada, but, being sent soon after as embassador and missionary to the Mohawks, of whose language he had acquired some knowledge, he now suffered at their hands the death he had formerly escaped. Of the remaining papers in Mr. Shea's collection, one is a latter of Jegues written to a friend just before setting out on this mission, of which, though he entered upon it with ardor, it appears that he foresaw the result:

My heart tells me that if I have the happiness o being employed in this mission, ibo of non redibo shall go and not return); but I shall be happy if or Lord will complete the sacrifice where He has begun and make the little blood I have shed in that land the and make the little blood I have shed in that land the earnest of what I would give from every vein of my body and my heart. In a word, this people is "a bloody spouse to me "—" in my blood have I espoused it to me." (Exod. iv. 25.) May our good Master, who has purchased them in flis blood, open to them the door of His gospel, as well as to the four allied nations near them. Adieu, dear Father; pray him to unite me inseparably to him.

Isaac Joours, S. J.

There is another letter written about the same

time to his superior, embracing a parrative which is also given of the captivity and death of Pere Goupil, who had been one of his fellow-prisoners among the Mohawks.

There is also a letter of Governor Kieft, of New-Netherlands, to M. de Montinagny, Governor of New-France, dated Fort Amsterdam, New-Netherlands. Nov. 14, 1646, and inclosing a letter from Fort Orange, announcing the death of Jogues at the hands of the Mohawks, and a surprise of Quebee intended by the Mohawks, under color of a visit. The following is the conclusion of Kieft's that no historical evidence exists that so early as

Our minister above [i. e., Dominie Megapolensis, to whom the Indians brought some of the books and let-ters of the mindered missionary) carefully inquired of the chiefs of this canaille their reasons for the the chiefs of this canalle their reasons for the vertebed act, but he could get no answer from their cut this; that the said father had left, among some ricles that he had left in their keeping, a devil, who ad caused all their corn or maize to be eaten up be werns. This is all I can at present write to you bright good to vouchsafe to guard you and you from this treacherous nation, and assuring you that am your most humble and obedient servant, WILLIAM KIEFT.

The only other document in Mr. Skea's presen collection is a curious account of New-Netherlands (not now printed, however, for the first time), as seen by Jaques, dated Three Rivers, in New-France, May 3, 1646.

He describes Fort Amsterdam as having four regular bastions mounted with several pieces of artillery; but both bastions and curtains were but mounds which had crumbled away, so that the fort, which had no ditch, might be entered on all sides. Some repairs, however, were going on and they were beginning to face the gates and bastions with stone. The whole garrison for this fort. and another still further up (meaning, we suppose, Fort Orange), was sixty soldiers. Within he fort was "a pretty large stone church, the house of the Governor, quite recently built of brick, the sterehouses and barracks."

On the island of Manhatte and in its environs there may well be four or five hundred men of different ects and nations. The Director-General told methers were men of eighteen different languages; they are cattered here and there on the river above and below. cattered here and there on the river above and being as the beauty and occupationed of the spot inviwere exposed to the incursions of the natives, who in he year 1643, while I was there, actually killed some we-score Hollanders, and burned many houses and arms full of wheat.

This last paragraph allades to the war with the Raritans, Tappan and Long Island Indians, of the erigin of which De Vries gives an account in his : EDEGTOR

No religion is publicly exercised but the Calvinist No religion is publicly exercised but the Calvinist, and orders are to admit mone but Calvinists, but this is not observed, for there are in the colony, beside the Calvinists, Catholics, English Puritans, Lutherans, Anabaptiets, here called Minsters, &c. When any one comes to rettle in the country, they lead hou heres, cows, &c.; they give him provisions, all which he returns as soon as he is at case; and as to the land, after ten years he pays to the West holis Company the beath of the produce which he respe-Of the settlement up the river, he gives the fol-

sowing account:

called Reneselaerswyck, as if to say, settlement of Reneselaer, who is a rich Amsterdam merchant): first, Renseclar, who is a rich Amsterdam merchant;: first, a miserable little fort called Fort Orange, built of legs with four or five pieces of British cannon and as many swivels. This has been reserved, and is maintained by the West India Company. This fort was formerly on an island in the river; it is now on the main land toward the Hiroqueis. A little above the said island is a colony sent here by this Renselact, who is the patron. This colony is composed of about a hundred persons, who reside in some twenty-five or thirty houses built along the river, as each found most convenient. In the principal house lives the patron's agent, the minister [our old fined the Deninte Hegapolesis] has his apart, in which service is performed. There is also a kind of balliff here when they call the senescent it he could fined, who acministers justice. Their houses are merely of boards and thatched, with no maion-work except the chimseys. The forest familising many large pines, they make boards by means of their mills, which they have lette for the purpose. They found some pieces of ground all ready, which the savages had formerly cleared, and in which they sow wheat and oats for maintained by the West India Company. This fort cleared, and in which they now wheat and oats for beer, and for their horses, of which they have great numbers. There is little land fit for tillage, being he mad in by hills which are poor soil. This obliges them to separate, and they already occupy two or

The next article in this volume is a short Description of New-Netherlands, from a book published in 1641, by William Castell, an English minister who took a great interest in the conversion of the Indians. We quote the concluding paragraph:

And now concerning New-Netherlands convenient temperature, the goodness of the soil, or commod-ties which either sea or land affords, I need say no incs which either sea or land affords, I need say no more, but that in all these respects it differeth little from New-England. Only I must in these four things give it the procedency, that the land in general is richer, the fields more fragrant with flowers, the timber longer and, therefore, more fit for building and shipping, the woods fuller of beavers and the waters of salmon and

Next comes the Broad Advice, a translation from the Dutch, by Mr. Murphy, of a pamphlet in the form of a dialogue between the passengers of a ship, being, in fact, a violent assault upon Governor Kieft's administration in New Netherlands; and showing pretty plainly that the act of vituperation, if no other, was as well understood at New-Amsterdam two hundred years ago as it is to-day in New-York. This curious distribe is not without a certain historical value, though, of course, its statements must be received with much caution.

Next we have an extract from Waganaar's Description of Amsterdam, translated by Mr. Brodhead, and containing all that is known of the colony of New-Amstel (now New-Castle), which in 1656 the City of Amsterdam undertook to establish on the South or Delaware River.

Then comes The Seren Articles of the Church of Leyden (John Robinson's church, by which Plymouth in New-England was founded), now printed for the first time from a copy furnished by Mr. Baneroft, who found it in the English State Paper Office among the papers relating to Virginia, having been furnished, doubtless, to the Virginia Company at the time of an application to that Company for a patent. Mr. Bancroft has prefixed an introductory letter explanatory of the articles. in which we find the following passage:

A long time ago, I wrote of the Pilgrims at Plymouth that they were never betrayed into the excesses of religious persecution, and after the lapse of more than tw-nty years the remark still approves itself as cor-

Are we to conclude from this that Mr. Bancroft ius ifies the conduct of the Plymouth people towa'd Gorton, whom he himself describes as "a "wild but benevolent enthusiast," but whom the Plymouth people, on religious grounds solely, turned out of his house, as Gorton himself tells us, in the midst of a snow-storm, with his wife and infant child, the child sick of the measles, the wife "as tenderly brought up as any man's wife in that town;" or are we to understand Mr. Bancroft to apply the description of "not excessive" to the laws against the Quakers enacted in Plymouth Colony, as well as in the other colonies of the New-England Union, and which that colony, by its reprea ntatives in the Board of Commissioners for the United Colonies, attempted in vain to force upon

Next follows a collection of pieces relating to the embassy from Canada to the United Colonies of New-England, in 1650, to negotiate a cooperation against the Iroquois-the inveterate enemies of the French, and also of some of the Indian tribes having relations with New-England. In consequence of the jealous exclusion, by the

representatives of the Company of New-France, of all New-England vessels from the trade with the Indians on the coast east of Pemaquid Point (about haif-way between the Kennebec and the Penebscot), which had led to several seizures and collisions, a message had been sent in 1648 to the French Governor-General at Quebec, proposing free trade-the first communication on record, and probably the first ever had, between New-England and Canada. A free trade was quite ecutrary to the policy of the Company of New-France, and no immediate answer was given to this message. But the war between Canada and the Iroquois becoming very pressing, and the Iroquois having even sent war-parties to attack the Indian catechumens of the French missionaries on the upper waters of the Kennebec River, it was hoped that, by holding out some advantages of trade, the people of New-England might be induced to afford some aid in this war-especially as the Plymouth people, by means of their trading-house on the Kennebec River, near the present site of Augusta, had a direct intercourse of traffic with the converted Indians who dwelt higher up at Norridgewock, and an interest in protecting them against the Mohawks. The business of opening the way for this negotiation was intrusted to Druilletes-so Mr. Shea says he wrote his own name, though Charlevoix spells it Dreuillettes-the founder of the Kennebec Mission; and the principal piece of this collection is a translation by Mr. Shea of a manuscript journal kept by this envey, and lately found in Canada among the title-deeds of some lands that once belonged to the Jesuits. Furnished with a passport and permit from the Sieur d'Aillebourt, Lieutenant General for the King, Governor in the whele River St. Lawrence," and a letter of credit from him to the governors and magistrates of New-England, and accompanied by Noel Neguburnat, chief of Sill of, an Indian mission village near Quebec. Druiletes proceeded from Quebec to the waters of the Kennebec, which he descended to the Plymouth trading establishment at Consince (now Augusta). He was very kindly received by its head, John Winslow, "citizen-merchant of the Colony of Plymouth," and a brother of Edward Witslow, so famous in the annals of that colony. In company with Winslow, he proceeded by land a hundred miles or so-the river being unnarigable on account of the ice-to Marimetin (Merry Meeting Bay), a painful march to Winslow, who was some what in years. Here they embarked for Boston Nov. 25, 1650, but were driven by contrary winds into Cape Anne, whence they proceeded by hand.

Some English fishermen whom they met on the repage "grumbled," we are told, "at toe said agent for bringing a Frenchman along the chast, who was a spy to help the French, who were There are two though in this settlement [which is about to ravage their settlements." But when Even if satisfied of the justice of the war, and in-

they reached Charlestown, on the 7th of December, the chief citizens hastened to notify Major-General Gebin (Gibbons, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts militia) to be at his office to give a due reception, by whom Druilletes was received as "a real embassador," and not only that, but Gibbons invited him home and gave him the key of a room in his house, where he might in all liberty pray and perform the exercises of his religion, begging him to take no other lodgings while he remained in Boston.

Rugsbray (Reabury), to be presented to Sieur Dudley, Governor of the Colony, who assigned the 13th for an audience, on which day he was invited to dine with the Governor and magistrates. After the dinner came the audience, at which was present, beside the magistrates and secretary, "one man as deputy of the people whom they call representative." Beside presenting his letter of credence from the Governor of Quebec, Druilletes had assumed the character of Embassador from his Indian catechamens of the Kennebec, finding a sufficient letter of credence from them in his "poor habit and equipage," more resembling those of a savage than of a Frenchman of mod-"erate condition." Having in their name asked aid against the Iroquois, he was told that Boston had no interest in that matter, and that he must apply to Plymouth, which had a charter of that district. Accordingly, he proceeded to Plymouth.

The Governor of the place, by name John Brent-ford (Win. Bradford), received me with courtesy and appointed the next day for andiscree, and then invited

appointed the next day for andience, and then invited me to a dinner of fish, which he prepared on my account, learning it was Friday.

I left on the 24th and returned by land to Boston, accompanied by the son and nephew of my said Pierara [a name which Druilletes had given to his friend John Winslow, being the name of a Portuguese merchant who had greatly befriended St. Francis Xavier], who paid all my expenses. On the way I reached Rogsbray, where the minister, named Master Heliot [the famous Eliot], who was instructing some Indians, received me in his house, as night had surprised me. He treated me with respect and affection, and invited me to pass the Winter with him.

Denilletes however, had his own affairs to at-

Druilletes, however, had his own affairs to attend to. He returned to Boston the next day, and on the 5th of January "the said Sieur Guebin" conducted him to the port, and commended him very particularly to Thomas Yau, master of a vessel clearing for the Kennebec.

clearing for the Kennebec.

The 9th of said month, had weather stopped us at Marbletz (Marblehead), where there is a quantity of people. The minister, by name William Walter, received me with great affection. In company with him, I went to Salem to speak to the Sieur Indicott (Endicett), who speaks and understands French well, and is a good friend of the nation, and very earnest to have his children inherit this affection. Seeing that I had no money, he defrayed my expenses, and invited me to the table of the magistrates. Endicott, who was at this time Deputy-Governor,

accepted a written proxy from Druilletes to act in his behalf at the next General Court of Massachusetts to be holden in May, and promised to do his best to bring "the Boston colony" to grant the aid asked for. As it was expected that Endicott would be elected Governor at that Court, as in fact he was-Dudley, who was very old, having died in the interval-Druilletes, buoyed up by his apparent good will and the kindness which had generally been extended to him by the magistrates and ministers, had great hope of the success of the mission; and as the "single colony of Boston" could put on foot 4,000 men; as there were at least 40,000 souls in the four United Colonies; as he supposed it a "certain fact" and that the English of these colonies bad "a very good hand at exterminating Indian nations," they having recently extermisated twoalluding, we suppose, to the destruction of the Pequots; and as the road leading from these colonies to the Iroquois was, according to his idea "short and easy;" as Plymouth, though she farmed out the Indian trade on the Kennebec to a company, yet received a sixth of the profits, thus having a direct interest in the protection of the Kennebec Indians; and as the Bostonians seemed anxious for a trade with Quebec-from all those considerations Father Druilletes, is would seem from his journal, was very sanguine of perfecting the alliance, or if not of obtaining "a permission for such volunteers as would like to strike a blow"-of which a recent instance had occurred in an expedition, on behalf of one of two rival French claimants of the province of Acadie, undertaken by no less a person than Major-General Gibbons himself, but resulting, we are sorry to be obliged to add, like some other fillibustering enterprises, in the pecuniary rain of that hospitable and worthy gentleman, who, from having been one of the wild companions of Morton of Merry Mount, had risen to be a pillar at Boston of church, state, trade and the militia. Even if military aids, neither public nor private, could be had, at the very least Druilletes expected to obtain letters of favor for the Province of Maryland, all composed of English Catholies who are quite near the Iroquois."

But dread and distrust of Frenchmen and Catho ics was by no means confined to the Eastern fishermen. The Massachusetts code, enacted the very year before, contained a clause forbidding Jesuits to enter the colony, and punishing their second coming with death-a prohibition, no doubt, aimed specially at the Jesuit missionaries.

In the Autumn, Druilletes made a second visit o New-England, accompanied, this time, by the Sieur John Godefroy, one of the Council of New-France. Of this mission, our only memorials are the letters borne by the Commissioners, and their authority to treat, and the reply of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New-England, which documents Mr. Shea has annexed to his translation of Druilletes's journal-the two first from Charlevoix's History of New-France, the last from Hazard's Collections. The New-England Commisioners returned a civil answer, but refused any aid, direct or indirect, or even to allow a free passage through their territories to the war paries of the French Indians. They professed to · look upon all such Indians as receive the yoke of Christ with another eye than upon others that worship the Devil;" and, understanding that some of the Eastern Indians, neighbors to Canada, had been converted to the Christian faith, and that others " are willing to be taught, and max in time prove disciples to our saving Lord and Master." they felt a particular interest in them, and pity for their sufferings from the Mohawks. They could also well understand, from their own experience" of the insolency and treachery of some of these barbarlans." that the French and their eastern converts might have good ground of quarrel with the Mohawks. But the United Colonies had to such grounds. The Mohawks, during the Pequod War, had shown "a real respect for the Engish"-by cutting off the head of Laurens, the fugitive Pequed sachem, and had not since done any known hostile acts. As they had no intercourse with the Mohawks, they had no means of calling them to account, or of bearing their side of the story; nor could they engage in this war without danger to their own dependent Indians, "divers of which did also profess Christianity."

clined to engage in it, the English had no convenient approach against the Mohawks, either by laud or water, "as may be had by Hudson's River, to and beyond Aurania Fort, which is in the Dutch jurisdiction." As to a treety of trade and commerce, they were quite ready for that; but the Canadian deputies, with whom this was a secondary matter, declined to treat on that point separately from alliance against the Mohawhs. So the embassy came to nothing.

We may observe in conclusion that, though our New-York antiquaries are invincible at home and The next day he was taken to a village called strong in Canada, they sometimes stumble on New-England ground.

Druilletes, in speaking in his journal of the claims that Plymouth and on behalf of the Kennebee Indians to assistance from the other New-England colunies, says:

The Governor has a strong precedent for obtaining this aid, all the colonies having undertaken a war in behalf of an Indian nation on the river of Picot Pequot), called Morthigamiler, because the colony of Kenategout (Connecticut), having said tastion under its pre-tection, called on the other three colonies to undertake the war.

Upon the word Morthigander in the above passage Mr Shea has the following foot-note: "The allusion here defies all our knowledge." But by Morthigander the missionary evidently meant Mohigans, which is quite as near as he often gets, and the allusion clearly is to the force sent not long before by the United Colonies against the Narragansetts to prevent Pessacus from avenging the death of the unfortunate Miantinomoh. So again in a foot-note on page 331, Mr. Shee

says: "Gibbons was Major-General from 1647 to

his death in 1654," for which be quotes Josselyn's Chronological Observations, Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections III., iii. 386-8. But neither authorities, nor the citation of them-as we know from a pretty wide experience-are always to be relied on; nor can they be in this case. Shortly after Druilletes's visit, Gibbons, ruined by his military speculations, in which he had sunk some \$20,000, removed from Massachusetts to Maryland, of which colony he was appointed by the proprietary-who on more than one occasion showed a strong disposition to recruit his colony from New-England-Admiral, and one of the Council. Being still of an enterprising turn, he built a wind mill at St. Mary's, and, dying there in 1654, his widow conveyed this mill to Lord Baltimore in payment of a debt of £100 due by her late husband to his lordship. At the election of 1653-as may be seen by consulting the Massachusetts records-Gibbons, who had, we suppose, already left the colony, was succeeded as Major-General by Robert Sedgewick. But he being appointed a Commissioner by Cromwell for the conquest of New Netherland, and upon peace being made with the Dutch, for the seizure of Acadie, and immediately after Commissioner for the government of Jamaica, seized about the same time by Admiral Penn, was succeeded in 1654 by Humphrey Atherton, whose exploits about the time of Druilletes's visit in extracting the arrears of tribute imposed upon the Narragansetts to pay the expenses of the expedition against them above alluded to, had been quite of a character to sustain Druilletes's idea that the English had "a very good hand for exterminating Indian nations." Atherton had entered the Narragansett country at the head of a body of soldiers, and seizing Pessacus, the principal chief, by the hair of the bead in the midst of bis warriors, by threats and terror extorted the final payment.

We come now to the last, but by no means least curious article of this rich collection; nothing less than a full report of the proceedings of the first Virginia Assembly, held at Jamestown, June 30, 1619. These proceedings and the laws passed at this Assembly were unknown to Jefferson, one of the chief Virginia antiquaries, and one of whose ancesters, by the way, it is probable, was a member of it-one Mr. Jefferson from Flower Dieu Hundred. They were also unknown to Hening, the industrious and learned editor of the Virginia Statutes at large, who reported them lost-a statement in which he has been followed by all our historians. But here they are, as found by means of Mr. Bancroft's researches in the British State paper office, and now first printed with an introductory note furnished by him. This is a highly curious document, for the publication of which Mr. Bancroft is entitled to the thanks of all antiquaries.

We are also glad to see that he has availed himself of this opportunity to throw out, as it were, a signal-rocket to show his own whereabouts. We find in his introduction the following significant passage: "The inauguration of legislative power in the Ancient Dominion preceded the existence of Negro Slavery, which we believe it is destined also to survive." These are times in which it is necessary for people, especially those claiming to be Democrate par excellence, to define themselves. We are glad to see this indication that Mr. Bancroft does not adhere to that school of Demogracy which holds the perpetuation of Slavery to be the great idea and object of our American institutions.

We might make some curious extracts from this early legislative report, but our notice has run to such a length that we must break off at once, only stopping again to recommend this very curious volume to the notice not merely of the antiquarian or historical student, but of the general reader. It contains decidedly more entertaining matter-to speak only of that point-than the average run of novels.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY WITHOUT A REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY WITHOUT THE AID OF FOOD OR NOURISHMENT.—The following particulars have been related to us by Mr. George Cronkhite, of this village, a gentleman of well known veracity and candor, who has visited, in his professional capacity of County Superintendent of the Poor, the lady whose remarkable tenacity to life, without the aid of food or any stimulus to support nature, we give to our readers. It appears that about a without the hid of foct of any knappers that about a year ago the invalid (Mrs. Simeon Hays, residing at Herican, in this county.) was attacked by a disease known as epileptic fits and that one of these paroxysms was of such a violent nature that it lasted 18 days, and that during the past derea months not a particle of any kind of neurishment has passed her lips excepting a-mail quantity of wal-rand apple-sauce, administered to her by her husband; and he is of the opinion that even this did not remain in her stomach, as she seems even this did not remain in her stomach, as she seems to have an uncontrollable aversion to any kind of all-ment whatever. During the period of her sixkas-she has shown no signs of intelligence or recognition of her friends, and all the natural functions of her body have ceased their operations. Mr. Gronkhite (our in-formant), who conversed with the husband and gleaned these host astronomy residentians is of the original formant), who conversed with the nusuand an exception there most astounding particulars, is of the opinion that she is now failing rapidly, and that but a short time will intervene before the sands of life will run out. In our opinion, it is the most remarkable case of endurance without field on record, and deserves more than a passing notice by the medical profession.

[Glen's Falls Republican.

than a passing notice by the medical pricesson.

[Glen's Falls Republican.

Double Munder Seak Alton—A Mon.—A terrible tragedy took place day before yesterday in the vicinity of Alton, the particulars of which are furnished as by The Courier. It appears that a quarrel had occurred between some men on Wood River, when one of them brought a gun from his house and shot at one of his enemies. The ball passed through the man against whom it was simed into another man standing behird hig. Both of the men are said to be dead. A mob gathered, and taking the gun from the hands of the murderer, beat him with it until he was nearly dead. At the last advices the murderer was nowhere to be found, and no arrests had been made of those composing the mob.

[St. Louis Democrat, 3d.